

cavity unilocular, enclosing a single larva inside. Pupation takes place inside the gall in both leaf and stem galls. Size 7-19 mm long and 7-8 mm thick. 1-3 galls may arise on a single twig. Galls were observed from August to September, but infestation is at its peak during late August and early September. *Apamargamyia orientalis* Sharma & Rao (1978) was bred from stem galls along with this new species which is probably inquiline species

living in the galls produced by *Lasioptera achyranthesae*.

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ON A NEW SPECIES OF *DIAPARSIS* FOERSTER (HYMENOPTERA: ICHNEUMONIDAE: TERSILOCHINAE) FROM INDIA¹L. J. KANHEKAR²

(With three text-figures)

Diaparsis nikami, sp. nov. is described and illustrated. A key to the Oriental species of *Diaparsis* is provided.

INTRODUCTION

Diaparsis Foerster is a large genus, widely distributed in Holarctic, Oriental and Ethiopian regions but not yet known from the

Neotropic and Australian regions (Townes 1971). In the Orient this genus is known only from India. Townes, Townes & Gupta (1961) included two Indian species viz., *Diaparsis caudata* Morley, 1913 and *D. sancti-johanni* Rao & Kurian, 1951 in their catalogue from the Indo-Australian region. In the present work, a new species, *D. nikami* is described and a key to the Oriental species of *Diaparsis* is provided.

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Types and other material of this species are in the collection of the author for the time being and will be deposited in the National Collection of the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, India in due course.

Diaparsis nikami sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-3)

FEMALE: 4.50 mm in length. *Head* (Fig. 2): 0.85 as long as broad; vertex mat; interocellar distance 0.80 the ocello-ocular distance, $2.00 \times$ ocellar diameter; frons weakly convex, broad, minutely, closely punctate; face 0.50 as long as broad, weakly convex, closely punctate, medio-apically sparsely punctate; clypeus 0.35 as long as broad, basally weakly, sparsely punctate, apically smooth and shiny, moderately flat, with apical fringe of parallel pubescence, clypeal fovea and clypeo-facial suture distinct; cheek $1.30 \times$ as long as basal width of mandible, mat; mandibular teeth unequal; temple smooth, minutely, sparsely punctate; occiput smooth and shiny; occipital carina complete, joining the oral carina far from the base of mandible.

Antenna: 2+19 segmented; first flagellar segment 0.60 the length of scape and pedicel combined, $1.10-1.15 \times$ as long as second segment; terminal segment $2.30-2.50 \times$ as long as broad.

Thorax: $1.70-1.85 \times$ as long as broad; pronotum densely punctate, epomia weak; mesoscutum closely punctate, notauli weakly impressed up to middle; scutellum as long as broad, convex, minutely, sparsely punctate, lateral carinae restricted to base; propodeum (Fig. 3) moderately punctate, with a single median longitudinal carina between front end of petiolar area and propodeal base, petiolar area elongate, apical lateral area distinctly carinate, rugulose, pleural carina present, spiracles small and circular, $3 \times$ far from the

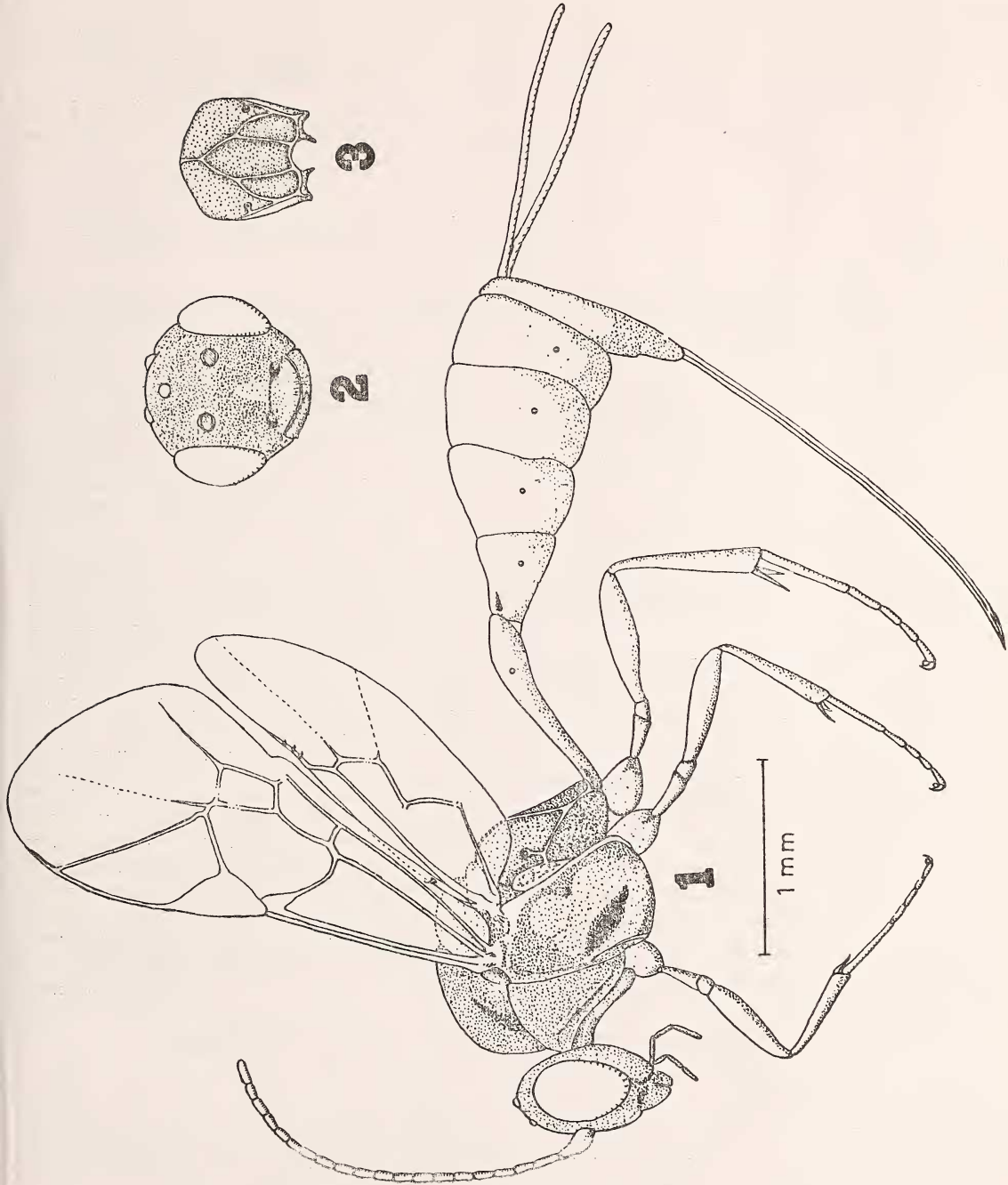
pleural carina by its diameter; propleurum mat; mesopleurum antero-dorsally and anteriorly densely punctate, rest moderately punctate, with weak, slanted striate groove behind the prepectal carina, speculum moderately punctate, mesopleural fovea weak, prepectal carina reaching below the mid-height of mesopleurum and runs towards anterior mesopleural margin, sternauls absent; postpectal carina incomplete; metapleurum mat, juxtacoxal carina absent; hind femur 0.85 the length of tibia, basal tarsal segment 0.90 the length of rest of tarsus, claw simple, curved.

Fore wings: 2.65 mm long, 1.20 mm broad; stigma $2.25 \times$ as long as broad; basal abscissa of radius 0.40 the length of its apical abscissa; areolet absent; intercubitus as long as broad, thick, as long as length of cubitus between it and the second recurrent; distal abscissa of cubitus in the form of a trace; second recurrent basad to intercubitus, $6 \times$ the length of intercubitus, inclivous, subapically fenestrate; nervulus slightly inclivous, distad to basal vein by 0.80 its length; discoideus between basal vein and nervulus broadly thick; basal abscissa of postnervulus $2.60 \times$ the length of its apical abscissa; second discoidal cell $1.90 \times$ as long as broad; discocubital cell $1.55 \times$ as long as broad.

Hind wings: 2.20 mm long, 0.60 mm broad, with 1+3 hamuli; basal abscissa of radiella short, 0.25 the length of intercubitella; apical abscissa of radiella basally with a stub, rest in the form of weak trace; apical abscissa of cubitella weakly traceable; mediella absent throughout; nervellus not intercepted; discoidella and brachiella absent.

Abdomen: $1.55 \times$ as long as the length of head and thorax combined, moderately compressed; first tergite $4.80-5 \times$ as long as broad apically, $2.40-2.50 \times$ as long as the length of second tergite, smooth and shiny except laterally with weak, sparse punctures, without

NEW DESCRIPTIONS



Figs. 1-3. *Diaparsis nikami* sp. nov.
1. Adult, lateral view; 2. Head, frontal view; 3. Propodeum, dorsal view.

longitudinal carinae and glymma, spiracles at 0.70; second tergite 1.10-1.25 × as long as broad, thyridium longer, smooth and shiny; rest of the tergites smooth and shiny; ovipositor 0.80-0.90 the length of abdomen, weakly curved, subapically weakly notched, lower valve without a ridge at the tip; ovipositor sheath 1.80-1.90 × as long as the length of hind tibia.

Coloration: Black. Antennae basally, palpi, clypeus, mandible except teeth, tegulae, base of wings, wing veins and legs yellowish-brown; first and second tergite dorsally dark brown; second tergite laterally and following tergites, ovipositor reddish-brown; mandibular teeth, antennae apically, ovipositor sheath and stigma blackish-brown.

MALE: Essentially similar to female except in having: ocello-ocular distance as long as interocellar distance; clypeus 0.40 as long as broad; first tergite 1.85 × as long as the length of second tergite.

Holotype: ♀, INDIA: MAHARASHTRA, Aurangabad, Himayat Bagh, 21.xii.1982, on wing, coll. L. J. Kanhekar, wings mounted on slide and labelled as above.

Allotype: ♂, data same as holotype except locality and date: Bhaosinghpura, 6.i.1985.

Paratypes: 22 ♀ ♀, INDIA: MAHARASHTRA, Aurangabad, Cantonment, 2 ♀ ♀, 20-24.xii.1982, on wing, coll. L. J. Kanhekar; Himayat Bagh, 11 ♀ ♀, 21.xii.1982, 1 ♀, 15.xii.1982, on wing, coll. L. J. Kanhekar, 4 ♀ ♀, 6-9-11.iii.1982, Malaise trap coll.; Marathwada University Botanical Garden, 4 ♀ ♀, 25.i.1982, 1.ii.1982, 10.xii.1982, Malaise trap coll.

Comments: This species closely resembles *D. sancti-johanni* Rao & Kurian in the characters of vertex, clypeus, stigma, intercubitus, nervulus, hind wing except mediella, mesoscutum, scutellum, propodeal spiracle and hind claw. However, it differs from it in having: mesopleurum antero-dorsally and ante-

riorly closely punctate, rest moderately punctate, hind femur 0.85 the length of tibia and other characters as shown in the key.

The name *nikami*, is in honour of Dr. P. K. Nikam, for his contribution to the field of taxonomy of Indian Ichneumonidae.

KEY TO THE ORIENTAL SPECIES OF *Diaparsis*
FOERSTER

1. Ovipositor as long as length of the body; stigma about 3.00 × as long as broad; postnervulus intercepted at middle or above the middle; antennae 26 segmented; legs red. Sternaulus elongate and deeply impressed. India *caudata* Morley, 1913.
- Ovipositor shorter than abdomen; stigma 2.25-2.35 × as long as broad; postnervulus intercepted below the middle; antennae 21-24 segmented; legs reddish-brown to yellowish-brown 2
2. Face faintly transversely striate; clypeal fovea absent; intercubitus basad to second recurrent; discoideus between basal vein and nervulus thin; mediella basally obsolete; hind femur slightly longer than tibia; first tergite as long as second tergite, 3.00 × as long as broad apically; ovipositor less than 0.5 the length of the abdomen. India *sancti-johanni* Rao & Kurian, 1951
- Face closely punctate; clypeal fovea present; intercubitus slightly distad to second recurrent; discoideus between basal vein and nervulus broadly thick; mediella absent throughout; hind femur 0.85 × the length of tibia; first tergite 2.40-2.50 × the length of second tergite, 4.80-5.00 × as long as broad apically; ovipositor 0.80-0.90 × the length of abdomen. India *nikami*, sp. nov.

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF *ACANTHASPIS* (HETEROPTERA: REDUVIIDAE: ACANTHASPIDINAE) FROM SOUTHERN INDIA¹

S. J. VENNISON AND DUNSTON P. AMBROSE²

(With fifteen text-figures)

Distant (1902 & 1910) in his fauna of British India described 41 species of *Acanthaspis*. In the present paper two new species of *Acanthaspis*, viz., *A. philomanmariae* and *A. livingstonei* are described and illustrated.

KEY FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF INDIAN SPECIES OF GENUS *Acanthaspis*:

1. First joint of antennae passing apex of head 2
 First joint of antennae short, not passing apex of head 40
2. Posterior lobe of pronotum with two long discal spines 3
 Posterior lobe of pronotum without two long discal spines. 7
3. First and second joints of rostrum equal or sub-equal in length 4
 First joint of rostrum a little longer than second *A. subrufa* Distant
4. Legs not annulated, almost unicolourous 5
 Legs with dark annulation ... *A. sericata* Distant
5. Pronotal spines directed laterally
 *A. quinquespinosa* (Fabricius)
 Pronotal spines directed backwards 6
6. Black and ochraceous, posterior pronotal lobe

- transversely rugulose *A. bombayensis*
 Distant
- Dull reddish and piceous posterior pronotal lobe finely granulate *A. xeramplinia* Distant
7. Posterior lobe of pronotum with two or three short but prominent discal tubercles 8
 Posterior lobe of pronotum discally unarmed ..
 21
8. Pronotum with three discal tubercles
 *A. philomanmariae* sp. nov.
 Pronotum with two discal tubercles 9
9. Pronotum unicolourous, unspotted 10
 Pronotum with anterior and posterior lobes differently coloured or palely marked 12
10. A spot behind each eye on side of ocelli, connexivum spotted, first joint of antennae about as long as head 11
 No spot behind the eyes, connexivum unicolourous, first joint of antennae little longer than head *A. bistillata* Stal.
11. First joint of rostrum distinctly longer than the second *A. fulvipes* Dall.
 First joint of rostrum shorter than the second *A. luteipes* Walk.

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